and the insurance \$21,000. The Claffen Manufacturing Company and Bandeau Bros. lose about \$10,000 each, which is insured.

The cause of the fire is a mystery. It started in the rear of the first floor and spread with great rapidity. An explosion, probably caused by gasoline, occurred soon after the fire started, causing a little excitement. The World will appear to-morrow as usual.

Two Women Fatally Burned. ST. PAUL, Minn., March 17.-Early this morning Mrs. Frances Sumner, a milliner. in lighting her fire tried a mixture of kerosene and gasoline, but as the fire did not even then start quickly she poured out more of the mixture from the can. The can exploded and was blown up in the air, knocking down a burning lamp, which also exploded. The result was that Mrs. Sumner and her niece, Miss Nellie Closson, were terribly burned. Miss Closson died this afternoon and Mrs. Sumner died to-

County Infirmary Burned. MILLERSBURG, O., March 17 .- The Holmes County Infirmery, near this place, burned this morning, causing a loss of \$25,000, on which there was an insurance of \$15,000. The forty-six inmates of the finstitution were rescued with great difficulty, but all were taken out safely.

Other Bires. MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 17.—Fire early this morning, in the Norris building, a large brick structure at the foot of East Water street, caused damage to the building and contents estimated at \$50,000. The inand contents estimated at \$50,000. The insurance is supposed to be ample. The premises were occupied by a bicycle manufacturing company, the Wisconsin fron and wire works, the Milwaukee Brass Company and the National Time Recording Company. The fire started from some unknown cause in the top floor of the structure.

ROCHELLE, Fla., March 17.—The residence of Miss Sallie Perry was destroyed by fire this morning. No insurance. Miss Perry is the daughter and only living child of ex-Governor Perry, and she was possessed of all the heirlooms, curios, portraits and relics of the family for two or three generations.

SHOT BY A ROBBER.

Cornelius V. Stagg, a Popular Pacific Const Caterer, Murdered.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17 .- Cornelius V. Stagg, proprietor of the Ingleside, a famous wayside resort near the ocean beach, was shot and killed late last night by one of two masked men whose object was robbery. Entering the bar, in which several men were throwing dice, one robber covered the party while the other went into an adjoining room and ordered Stagg to go to the bar and produce the money bag, large sums being spent daily by visitors. Stagg resisted. The robber first struck him on the head with a revolver, then leveled the pistol at the old caterer and shot him through the temple. The masked men, after securing the contents of the till, amounting to only \$4, left. They have not been apprehended. Stagg was the best known caterer in California, He opened a wayside resort and race track thirty years ago, his place being the headquarters for club men and members of the sporting fraternity. During the visit of General Grant and Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, a special series of races was arranged, and the leading men of the country were daily and nightly at Stagg's.

OBITUARY.

TACOMA, Wash., March 17.—Charles E. Laughton, the "fiddling Governor" and ex-Lieutenant Governor of Washington and Nevada, died last night of heart failure, caused by kidney frouble and dropsy.

Mr. Laughton was born in Bangor, Me., where his father still lives. He was fortynine years old. In 1882 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Nevada, serving four years, and in 1889 was elected to the same office in this State for three years. He was acting Governor for six months dur-

WASHINGTON, March 17 .- Helen Cummings, known throughout the Catholic world as Sister De Chantal, for over thirty years mother superior of the Visitation convent in this city, died here to-day. She was born in Washington Aug. 8, 1811, and took the white veil at the age of nineteen. She came upon the streets but twice in the sixty-five years she had been connected with the institution. She was a woman of sound judgment and keen sense. The funeral services will be held to-morrow, and Cardinal Gibbons is expected to officiate.

Other Deaths. DENVER, Col., March 17.—William Crisp Nicholson, a long time employed with the Associated Press in New York city, died in this city to-day of consumption, aged thirty-five years, He came to Denver five months ago in search of health, since when he improved greatly for a time, but during the last month has been steadily declining. Mr. Nicholson was a well-known, bright and intelligent newspaper man and was employed in the Associated Press offices in New York for eighteen years. His wife was with him when he died. His body will be sent East this week. e sent Fast this week.

BRENHAM, Tex., March 17.—Maj. Moses Austin Bryan, aged seventy-eight, died at the home of his son, J. B. Bryan, last night, He was the last living witness of the signing of the declaration of Texas independence, at Washington, Tex., in March, 1836. BERLIN, March 17.—Baron Von Schlor-lemer-Alst, the noted Centrist leader, whose illness from influenza was announced in these olspatches yesterday, is dead. SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Arthur P. Peterson, Allorney-general of Hawaii under the monarchy, died in exile in this city last night.

Rabbi Charged with Embezzlement. PATERSON, N. J., March 17.—Rev. I. N. Benson, rabbi of the Barnet Memorial Temple at Broadway and Straight streets, this city, was arrested on Friday, charged with embezzlement. The arrest was kept with embezzlement. The arrest was kept a secret and the facts were not divulged. The rabbi was released on ball to await requisition papers from Philadelphia or Council Bluffs. Rabbi Benson formerly practiced law in Council Bluffs. Ia., where he was given a claim for \$335 to collect by Abram Hirsch & Bros., of Philadelphia. He claims to have collected only a part of the money, while Hirsch Bros. claim the whole amount was collected.

CHATTAHOOCHEE, Fla., March 17-This chattahoochee, fla. March 17-This community is thrown into excitement over the finding of the dead body of an unknown man just across the Georgia line near the river. An investigation shows that he had been shot through the head with a Winchester rifle. A memorandum book was found in his pocket, in which was written "Frank Keller, March 9." The book also contained a railroad ticket issued by the E. & O. P. railroad agent. Finlay, O. March 5. Robbery is the only motive assigned for the murder. The corpse was well d and had the appearance of a man

Counterfeiters Caught in the Act. ST. LOUIS, March 17 .- To-night the police of Wm. B. Thomas and Wilson H. Morrison, who said they came here a few days ago from New Orleans. The arrest was made at 706 Pine street, where the men had hired a room and where they were caught making counterfelt money. A search of the room they occupied revealed a complete outfit for the making of dimes, quarters and halves. These, with a quantity of base coin and the prisoners were taken to the Four Courts and the latter lodged in iail to await Courts and the latter lodged in jail to await

Jumped the Track.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 17.—Passenger train No. 1 on the South Atlantic & Ohio road jumped the track this morning near Natural Tunnel, Va., forty miles from Bristol. The engine went down a hill folowed by the mail and express cars. Engineer Burton and fireman Grubbs saved themselves by jumping, but are badly hurt. The mail and express agents had narrow escapes, but are not seriously hurt. None of the passengers was injured. Running at too high speed while round a curve caused the wreck.

Dissatisfied Policy Holders.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 17.—A meeting was held here of members of the Covenant Mutual Insurance Association, of Galesburg, Ill., representing \$200,000 insurance. The report of the association explaining why assessments were doubled was considered unsatisfactory. An organization was formed, with ex-Congressman Rowell president to immediately make a rigid examination of the affairs of the association. The association, which was originally an exclusively Odd Fellows' concern, has members in all parts of the Union.

The only way to cure catarrh is to purify the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and tones up the whole system.

THAT CHARTER VETO

TERRE HAUTE PEOPLE DO NOT AP-PROVE THE GOVERNOR'S ACTION.

Work of the Fairbanks-Lamb Crowd in and Out of the Legislature-Young Bigamist Sentenced.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., March 17 .- The Governor's veto of the city charter bill was not unexpected, and the people of Terre Haute were curious to see his reasons for t. It was supposed that the Fairbanks-Lamb bosses would have him veto the bill so their Metropolitan police rule, which has became offensive to people of all parties, might be continued for two years. The Governor says he had received many requests from leading citizens to veto the charter bill, but does not refer to having been requested to sign it. Whatever messages he received against the bill were sent to him without being generally known here, and it is asked on every hand what leading citizens and taxpayers signed such messages. If many did they are not telling their friends of their act. It is suggested that perhaps some of the "leading citizens" are the same who paraded before Mr. Cleveland as "leading merchants" asking for the appointment of a Lamb man, They were saloon keepers, who were under the influence of the Fairbanks brewery clique, which now uses the police to sell the beer of that particular brewery. One name of a distinguished citizen has been freely used as that of one of the opponents of the charter, but he was one of the Republicans who, at the last minute, favored the charter bill which he had previously opposed, because with the Shiveley bill dead the gang police rule here would be continued. After the charter bill had passed the Senate the shiveley bill went to the Governor. Then the Fairbanks-Lamb crowd began working to get the charter bill through the House. Under its provision for the election of commissioners they would have a chance, but with the Republican Mayor appointing the commissioners, as provided by the Shiveley bill, they would be utterly without influence. The three Republican Representatives from this county would not ask for fluence. The three Republican Representatives from this county would not ask for the passage of the charter bill, but after the Shiveley bill had failed to pass over the veto, the Republicans, with the few exceptions of those who are with the Tammany, took up the charter bill and put it through the House against the efforts of the bosses who but a few days before were trying to impress the legislators with the belief that it was exactly what the people of Terre Haute wanted. It is a safe assertion that, excluding those who are in one way or another under the influence of the local Tammany, nine-tenths of the people of the city would have welcomed the charter for the one reason that it legislated out of power the Tammany police. With Republicans the proportion is even larger.

A YOUNG BIGAMIST. Student at Valparaiso Gets the Limit.

Five Years, in Prison. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. VALPARAISO, Ind., March 16.-The case of Oscar Anderson, the bigamist, which has being out fifteen minutes it returned a verdiet of guilty and fixed the penalty at five years in the penitentiary, the full extent of the law. Anderson is a young man who came here from Pennsylvania, to attend school, leaving a wife and two children at Confluence, Pa. After being here a short time he met Miss Margaret Tennante, daughter of George Tennante, of Freeport, O. Last August they both graudated in the solentific class and Aug. I were married. cientific class and Aug. 21 were married. found that Anderson had a wife in Penn sylvania and sent for his daughter to come in Chicago. His two wives and three small children by his first wife were present at the trial. More than 2,000 people were

New Instructor in English.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. BLOOMINGTON, Ind., March 17.-Harry Stephenson has been appointed instructor in berlain. He is a recent graduate of the Ohio State University. During the past year he has been doing graduate work in composi-tion under Professor Denney, besides writ-ing for the Columbus, O., daily papers. Mr. Stephenson has the reputation of being a successful tutor. Until lately he was editor of the Archaeologist. Mr. Stephenson is about twenty-four years old, a native of Cincinnati, and unmarried. He is an old playmate of Professor Sampson, and it was upon his recommendation that the appointupon his recommendation that the appoint-ment was made.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. GOSPORT, Ind., March 17.-Ellsworth Lukenbill, brother of Dr. O. C. Lukenbill, of Indianapolis, was accidentally shot while luck hunting Saturday afternoon. He went hunting yesterday at noon, and not returning at night the town was alarmed. A search was made throughout the country, and Lukenbill's body was found alongside a wire fence, with a large hole in the abdomen. His gun was doubtless discharged while he was climbing the fence. Lukenoili was a member of Gosport Lodge, Knights of Pythias. The funeral will be held Tuesday morning at 19 o'clock. Members of Gosport, Indianapolis and Elisworth lodges will attend.

Scheme of Winchester Women. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WINCHESTER, Ind., March 17 .- Mr. Deatheridge, of Unicago, a representative of the Rock Island railway, was in this place yesterday making rates to points in Colorado. The Woman's Club, of this city, is contemplating an excursion to that State sometime during the summer, and it was for the purpose of conferring with the ladies concerning that and to bid for their patronage that Mr. Deatheridge came. The purpose of the excursion is for recreation and study. During the stay of the ladies in Colorado Mrs. India Hiatt, of Canyon City, a former resident of this city and an active member of the club will act as chargeron.

nember of the club, will act as chaperon. Ring Wants a New Trial. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ANDERSON, Ind., March 17 .- The attorneys for the defense in the Ring shooting ago Ring met a defenseless Chinaman on the street, drew a revolver and fired at him five times, three of the bullets taking effect. Ring's trial for the offense ended on Saturday, and he was found guilty of shooting with intent to kill, and given a of two years in the penitentiary. The defense was made on the ground of

Sawmill Employe Killed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. FARMLAND, Ind., March 17 .- John Collier, an employe of the oil well sucker-rod factory, four miles east of this city, while running a cut-off saw yesterday was struck by a piece of timber hurled from the saw, causing internal injuries which resulted in death to-day. He was thirty-eight years old, and had only been working in the factory a few days. He leaves a wife and two children. The funeral will occur at Woodlawn Cemtery to-morrow.

Laurel Bank Reorganizes.

Special to the Indianapolis Jou nal. LAUREL, Ind., March 17.-The Laurel Banking Company, which paid its depositors in full three weeks ago and closed its doors, was reorganized and reopened for business to-day, with the well-known firm of Day & Reiboldt, hardware merchants, at this place, at its head. These gentlemen are widely known in commercial circles for their sterling honesty.

Barns and Mail Burned. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MARION, Ind., March 17 .- The omnibus barns of Holman & Reeves and the livery stable of Middleton & Simeon were destroyed by fire this morning, involving a loss of \$5,000; partially insured. Five horses were burned. Four sacks of second-class mail, which had been taken by a bus

from the early morning trains, were also destroyed. T. M. P. A. Officers Elected. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind.,-March 17.-The local post of the Traveling Men's Protective

Association has selected the following of-

ficers: President, George Coons; vice presidents, W. B. Nash and Jeff. Stewart; treas-

urer and secretary, Tully Crabbs; chairmen of committees, J. H. Watson, Sanford Helm, Ira Cadwallader, C. E. Crane, Joe W. Scott.

Suicide in Jail. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 17.-Charles Koup, aged twenty-five, living near Rossville, Clinton county, died in jail, at noon, from morphine taken, as is supposed, with suicidal intent. He was arrested for intox-ication.

James Fields Falls Dead. special to the Indianapolis Journal. FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 17 .- James S. Fields, one of the prominent citizens of Fort Wayne, and an expert bookkeeper, dropped dead last evening just after leaving

the supper table. He was on the streets yesterday in usual health. TO HARMONIZE ELKS.

Convention That Will Endeavor to

Make Peace in the Order. CHICAGO, March 17 .- Delegates to attend the convention of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, which convenes in Chicago to-morrow, are arriving in large numbers, and it is expected that by the time the convention is called to order representatives of lodges in nearly every State in the Uion will be present. The primary object of the convention is to effect, if possible, a reconciliation between the two contending factions of the order, between whom relations have been strained since the disagreement in the Grand Lodge over the selection of a time and place for the meeting of the Grand Lodge, in 1894. Two sets of grand officers, it will be remembered, were elected-one by the meeting at Atlantic City, N. J., and another by Jamestown Grand Lodge. A suit in equity, brought for the purpose of testing the legality of the Atlantic City meeting is still pending in the Supreme Court of New York. Meanwhile the Atlantic City Grand Lodge brought a suit in replevin for the purpose of securing, if possible, the funds, records, paraphernalia, etc., of the Jamestown Grand Lodge, which suit is now pending in the United States Court at Cleveland. Each of the contending grand lodges then solicited the subordinate lodges throughout the United States to acknowledge allegiance to them. Many of the subordinate lodges compiled with the request of one or the other of the grand lodges. When the request came before the Omaha lodge that body decided not to recognize either grand lodge, and to remain neutral. This lodge lodge, and to remain neutral. This lodge lately proposed to the other lodges of the country that a meeting be held in Chicago, to effect, if possible, an honorable and satisfactory solution of the grand lodge difficulty. factory solution of the grand lodge difficulty. What is hoped to be accomplished, as stated by Judge E. M. Bartlett, of the Omaha delegation, is to devise some method of compromise agreeable to both grand lodges and their adherents. The merits and demerits of the pending litigation will not be discussed at this meeting, it being hoped so to shape matters that the suits may be dismissed, and cordial relations between the contending grand lodges and their partisans be restored. Neither grand lodge can long exist while members of subordinate lodges are in doubt as to which grand lodge has authority to collect the per capita tax and authority to collect the per capita tax and decline to pay the same. And it is to prevent, if possible, the ultimate disintegration that to-morrow's convention was called.

EX-KHEDIVE ISMAIL. He Was a Man of Great Brilliancy of

Intellect and Born to Rule. Short, squat and fat, with scrubby red coarse features, there was neverth something in the appearance of the Khediv Ismail that impressed the stranger seeing him for the first time with a sense of his being torn a ruler, a man of great brilliancy of intellect, as well as of innate refinement of intellect, as well as of innate refinement and dignity. In many particulars he resembled Napoleon III, at whose court he spent much of his time prior to his succeeding to the throne of his uncle Said, in 1863; and he had, perhaps unconsciously, adopted many of the peculiarities of manner of the French monarch.

If France is indebted to Napoleon III for her present phenomenal prosperity. Egypt

her present phenomenal prosperity, Egypt owes even more in this respect to Khedive Ismail, who transformed the land of the Nile from a country sunk in the depths of Oriental barbarism into a state which to point of civilization, progress and enlight enment is fully on a par with many of the secondary powers of Europe, the present standard of education in Egypt being dis-tinctly higher than that of either Portugal

Although I was brought many times into communication with the ex-Khedive, until the time that he took up his abode definitely at Constantinople, in 1886, yet there are three interviews that have remained most vividly impressed upon my mind. One was my first dinner party at the Palace of Abdeen, in the early part of the seventies. I had been presented to the Khedive in the afternoon of that day by his intimate friend and crony, the late Duke of Sutherland, and had been astonished by the knowledge which he displayed of Japan, a country from he displayed of Japan, a country from which I has just then returned, and about which little was known even in Europe at the time. In the evening I was among the early arrivals, and after paying my respects to his Highness had the opportunity of observing the manner in which he welcomed the remainder of the country age that were the remainder of the guests as they were conducted upstairs one by one by the cham-berlains on duty. The foreigners were treated with a mixture of bonhomie and dignity which was really very winning and European. But one was reminded a mo-ment after of the fact that the palace was that of an Oriental ruler by the abjectinging manner in which the native dignitaries made their obeisance to the "Effen dins," as he was called, dina," as he was called.

The last occasion on which I saw Khedive Ismail was four years after his deposition and exile. It was just before his departure for Constantinople, where he ended his days in a species of gilded captivity, never being permitted to leave his palace or to receive any of his foreign friends. He was living at the time at the Villa Telfner, at Rome, and had aged considerably. He was as kind and as genial as ever. His remarks were as witty and as shrewd, but was as kind and as genial as ever. His remarks were as witty and as shrewd, but there was a touch of bitterness in his conversation which I had never noticed before, but which was not surprising when one recalled the treatment to which he had been subjected by his former subjects, even by his own son, and by all those European royalties who had been so splendidly entertained by him when they had visited Egypt during his period of power. Almost every European court, save that of King Humbert, was closed to him after his deposition in 1879. He was welcome nowhere, and I in 1879. He was welcome nowhere, and I often think that the mysterious and unexplained cause of his withdrawal to the shores of the Bosphorus was to escape the slights and indignities to which he was subjected in western Europe.

Mouthings of an Anarchist. NEW YORK, March 17.—Pursuant to the usual custom, the Anarchists held a mass meeting to-night in Thalia Theater to cele-brate the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile. The theater was crowded. John H. Eddlemann, editor of an Anarchist newsbaper, talked of the time when there would be revolution in New York and the occu-pants of the tenement houses would help themselves to the houses on Fifth avenue and their contents. He was vigorously cheered. Addresses in German of similar import were made by Johann Most, August Lutt and S. Jannuski.

PIERRE, S. D., March 17.—Governor Sheldon has signed all bills passed by the Legislature, excepting three minor measures of local interest only. Among the bills which became law: Permitting mercantile agencies to do business in the State, having been practically prohibited hitherto; abolishing the grand jury system, putting all criminal cases into the county attorney's hands. Full suffrage and divorce reform measures were killed in the Legislature.

Naming the Bird. New York Evening Sun.

A small girl in an uptown apartment house yesterday received a canary bird from her grandmother. The bird was a very beautiful singer, and when the question of a name for it arose, the child's mother said: "Let us call it Trilby."
"Certainly not." said the grandmother, with asperity. "Trilby was a most improper person. We will call it Melba."

Woman's Lack of Chivalry. New York Sun. In the reports of women's meetings we sometimes notice unflattering words about men. We never notice any words of that description about women in the reports of men's meetings. Woe betide any man who should dare to speak undatteringly of woman at a public meeting.

Marlowe's Advertising Dodge. Chicago Dispatch. Julia Mariowe has received a setback in her Indianapolis libel suit, the court ruling that the burden of proof rests upon her. It makes no difference from an advertising

point of view, and of course that is the main A ham is greatly improved if, after being boiled, it is wrapped in buttered paper and baked for an hour

STORIES AND INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

Won His Wife by a Bold Stroke-Making a Single Draught of Two Quarts of Wine-His Retirement.

Chicago Times-Herald. In a few days the two greatest men across the water, perhaps, will be beyond their eightieth year. Gladstone, now eighty-five, recently gave evidence of surprising mental vigor and almost threw English political leaders into a state of consternation. Bismarck will score his eightieth annual mark the first of next month, and all Germany is preparing to do him honor. Both have had careers which have left more ineffaceable marks upon the pages of history than any other men of their time. But their lives have been vastly different-Gladstone has led the somewhat prosy existence which falls to the lot of the average Englishman, while Bismarck's career has been

founded upon adventures more or less ro Bismarck's early listory is not good for young men to read. Whatever learning he acquired-and it was much-was not obtained at the university. Much is forgiven the young man who enters a German university. After the hard discipline of a gymnasium he is granted full license, and that he permits it to become the wildest kind of excess is winked at by parents and authorities. When Bismarck entered Gottingen he gave himself up to the spirit of the time and it was not long before he was widely known as the wildest reveler of the place. Many are the stories told of the prodigality of his life as a student. No matter how dear discipline was to him in his later years, at that time he had no idea of observing it.

At one of the student dinners which he gave, when the fun was fast and furious, a bottle was thrown through the window, A policeman saw it strike the sidewalk and at once reported the affair to the college authorities. The beadle was at once sent to summon the culprit before the rector. When found Bismarck was attired in a parti-colored dressing gown, riding boots and a high hat. With him were two enormous hounds, his love for dogs being developed at an early age.

"All right," he said to the beadle; "I'll follow you." And he actually went after the man, dressed just as he was, and with his dog at his heels, the latter never leaving his The rector was awaiting the culprit in his study. What was his astonishment at seeing an enormous dog bound into the room, with an air which inspired but little confidence. His first care was to ensconce himself behind a barricade of chairs, after which, trying to assume a demeanor suited to the occasion, he asked Bismarck what he

"Me! I want nothing," was the reply. "It was you, it appears, who have something to say to me, seeing that you have sent me this 'Dominus de Bismarck citatus The rector, whose bearing had been any-

"Sir," he said, "in the first place I con-demn you to pay a fine of 5 thalers for hav-ing brought that animal here; and, secondly, will you be good enough to explain how it was that bottle came to be thrown through the window of the Golden Crown Hotel last evening, of which I have the "Mein Gott, sir! The bottle probably flew out of the window of itself."
"You know very well that a bottle cannot fly of itself, and that some one must have

thrown it.' "There is no perhaps about it. Please "Well, then, it probably happened somewhat in this way," and seizing a burly inkstand standing on the desk Bismarck made as if he would hurl it at the poor rector's

The latter, however, fearing to see the projectile fly from the young man's hand, hastened to dismiss him, and the fine, it

HOW HE WON HIS WIFE.

would appear, was never paid.

Bismarck's reputation as a high liver came near preventing his marriage, but he won his wife by one of those bold strokes invincible in diplomacy. At a friend's wedding he met Fraulein Von Puttkamer, with whom he fell in love at sight. Soon afterward he wrote to her parents asking to were quiet German people, not much used to the ways of the gay world, and were revelry of the young man which had come to their ears. Their daughter, however, made no secret of her affection for Bis-marck, and they were at a loss as to what course to pursue. Finally it was decided to invite Bismarck to visit them and then they could decide what was best. Every preparation was made to receive the young man properly. Frau Von Puttkamer stood sedately by the side of her husband, sur-rounded by friends and relatives, as it was proposed to extend a dignified welcome to the student on his arrival. When he proposed to extend a digmined welcome to the student on his arrival. When he alighted from his carriage, however, Bis-marck saw only his lady love. With a glad cry he rushed up to her and printed a smacking kiss upon her lips before any one could say a word. The friends and rela-tives were scandalized, and a family council was called and every one's advice was sought. The edict went forth finally that the engagement of Bismarck to the fraulein be immediately announced. In telling this story Bismarck always wound up by say-ing: "And you have no idea what this lady has made of me."

Many stories have been told about Bismarck's capacity as a drinking man. Perhaps the best concerns his promotion to the grade of honorary colonel of the Seventh Regiment of Culrassiers. Following the custom in vogue in the German army, as soon as he was promoted he went to inspect his regiment, and the officers invited him to the traditional "dinner of welcome," a meal which usually wound an with an enormous consumption of liquor up with an enormous consumption of liquor.
The officers of the regiment, every one of them giants, all promised themselves a rare bit of fun at the figure their new colonel would cut on receiving the huge fankard filled with champagne, which had to be drained to the last drop to the health of the regiment. They said among themselves that Bismarck, a diplomatist and no military man, would never be able to accomplish this feat. "And we," they added, "will show him how to do it."

But they reckoned without their host.
When the cloth was removed the servants

When the cloth was removed the servants brought the glasses, several bottles of champagne and the said tankard, which they filled to the brim and placed, with some ceremony, in front of the illustrious

Put on his guard by some roguish glances which he saw directed toward him. Bismarck began to see that he would have to maintain the reputation which he gained as a student. Rising, then, at a given moment, he proposed a warm toast to the welfare of the regiment, and—presto—he emptied the tankard at a single draught, although it contained almost as much as two bottles of champagne. He then retwo bottles of champagne. He then re-sumed his seat and began conversing in the quietest possible manner, as if nothing out of the ordinary way had happened. But his hosts could not take their eyes off him now for he had grown considerily in their estimation. What was their

'My in their estimation. What was their alsonishment, a few minutes later, when, in the calmest voice, he requested that his little jug might be refilled. The excitement increased to delirium.

Bismarck's fondness for tobacco is illustrated in an amusing story told first by Lord Russell. The incident occurred at Versailles, during the war of 1870. Lord Russell was to have an audience and he was waiting for Count Von Arnim to leave Bismarck's study. Presently Von Arnim came out, fanning himself furiously with his handkerchief. "I really cannot understand," he said,

"I really cannot understand," he said, "how Bismarck can live in such an atmosphere; he is continually smoking and the strongest cigars, too. I had to ask him to open the window, for I could not stand it."

Then he took leave of Lord Russell and went his way. As soon as Lord Russell entered the room Bismarck said to him: tered the room Bismarck said to him:

"What strange tastes some people have!
There is Von Arnim, now, who has just rone out of the room; it is a fad of his to icent himself up to an unbearable degree, and to-day the perfume was so intense that I had to open the window."

Every time Lord Russell related this anecdote he hastened to add:

"What the truth of the matter was, I really cannot say."

Bismarck's retirement from office and the

Bismarck's retirement from office and the manner in which it was caused has always been a reason for sadness among the German people. Once, during the old Emperor's reign, he wanted to retire on account of old age.

"Why," said the Emperor, in refusing to

accept his offer, "you are younger than I and I can mount my horse, why should you "True," replied the Chancellor, "but you know a horse always gives out before its rider,"

THE CHANCELLOR'S RETIREMENT. About his actual retirement many accounts are given. On Saturday, March 15, 1890, according to one version, about 8 o'clock in the morning, while Prince Bismarck was still in bed, he was informed that the Emperor was waiting to see him in Count Herbert Bismarck's apartments, in the office of the Secretary of State. When Bismarck entered the room the Emperor received him with evident excitement, and spoke to him in a tone of vehement re-

"forbade the ministers to make reports di-rectly to me, but I absolutely wish that my ministers present themselves personally to me."
"Your Majesty," answered Bismarck, "by virtue of the law I alone am authorized and charged to make direct reports to your Majeshard to esty. This is absolutely necessary if the proceedings of the government are to have a firm and united character. If, within the last few weeks, some ministers have got into the way of making reports to your Majesty, it is in opposition to the law which gives this right alone to the Chancelior of your Majesty. gives this right alone to the Chancellor of your Majesty. But as soon as your Majesty orders me I will yield to your wishes and propose a change in the law."

"Also in the workingmen's question," continued the Emperor, still in the same exasperating, excited tone, "my plans meet with your continued opposition. I look to see the measures which I consider useful carried out theroughly."

'You a short time ago." said his Majesty

"I do not oppose the improvements which your Majesty thinks of introducing," replied the Chancellor gently, "but my years of experience tell me that some of them need certain modifications, which are absolutely necessary, and I shall have the honor of submitting them to your Majesty."

submitting them to your Majesty. "No, no; no modifications," i interrupted the Emperor testily, "I wish my orders to be carried out just as I give them." This at last exhausted Bismarck's powers of self-control, and he spoke with se warmth.
"I think I can perceive," he said, "that my services are not fortunate enough to please

your Majesty and that some thoughts exist of getting rid of me." with his hand, either intentionally or unwit-tingly, and Prince Bismarck continued: "In that case there is nothing for me to do but to hand your Majesty my resignation. I would only like to beg your Majesty to let me remain in office until May, so that I can personally defend the military bill in the Reichstag. I fear my successor would find it difficult to break the opposition in Parliament and carry the bill."

While Bismarck was speaking the Em-

While Bismarck was speaking the Emperor shook his head several times, and said at last, "No, no." To this the Chancellor bowed without saying a word and waited for a sign from the Emperor to withdraw.

After a few unpleasant moments the Emperor said, still speaking excitedly:
"There is still a word to be said about Emperor said, still speaking excitedly:

"There is still a word to be said about your mysterious negotiations with Dr. Windthorst. I know you receive him in your house, and I forbid these meetings."

This last piece of imperial insolence thoroughly aroused the slumbering lion. "I know quite well," thundered Bismarck, "that for some time back I have been surfor some time back I have been sur-"that for some time back I have been surrounded by spies and talebearers who watch
every step I take. It is true, and again
I say it is true, that I have invited Dr.
Windthorst in order to discuss things with
him. But it is not only my right, it is
my duty, to have communication with skilled
politicians, whether they be members of
Parliament or not, and nobody, not even
your Majesty, will be able to prevent me
doing so."

After these words, which Bismarch spoke in a loud voice and while laboring under great excitement, the Emperor dismissed with a simple movement of his head The next day came the order for his re-tirement, and the breach between Bismarck and the Emperor lasted for four years.

THEY BEAT THE METER Clever Swindlers Who Found a Way to Lessen Their Gas Bills.

A very novel and sure way of reducing gas bills was recently discovered by the Detroit Gas Company, which resulted, yesterday, in warrants being issued for Francis A. Mer-ritt, proprietor of the Hotel Congress, and William Herbert a practical gas man, on William Herbert, a practical gas man, on the charge of conspiring to defraud the company out of 100,000 cubic feet of gas worth \$1 per one thousand feet. The arrests were made by detectives McDonnell and Lally. Herbert has been in custody for several days, as the officers were looking for Harry Stoddard, who is charged with the same offense, but he got word of his intended arrest and moved across the river. Just how much the gas company has lost is not known and will not be for several months, as a thorough inspection of all the meters in the city will have to be made before that fact on the city will have to be made before that fact can be ascertained. So far six or seven which have been fixed, are known to the company. With the exception of the meter in the Hotel Congress, which is made of tin, they are all of iron and can be tampered with much easier. The officials of the gas company seather. of the gas company sav that Merritt was caught partially on account of the great reduction of his bill for the month of February. In January it amounted to \$44 the following month it had fallen to \$10.50, a remarkable reduction. When the inspector went into the cellar he found that the face wall, which is always a pretty good evidence

wall, which is always a pretty good evidence that something is wrong.

In order to fix a tin meter so that it will not register the correct amount of gas used, the top has to be removed and the ratchet, which only allows the meter to register forward, taken out. This would make no material difference until the meter is turned around and the inlet and outlet pipes reversed. The gas then forces the meter to register the wrong way, and as the pointer is forced back the amount of gas pointer is forced back the amount of gas used does not show.

The scheme generally in use is not to allow the meter to register the first part of the month and then to turn it around again so that the inspector will find everything all right when he comes. In some way a slip was made at the Hotel Congress as the inspector depend in as the inspector dropped in unawares. He fixed the meter in its right position and reported the facts to the office. Nothing was done for a few days, when the inspector made a special visit to the hotel and he found that the meter had been changed back in his absence. It was then taken out and examined and the found discount of the control of the co and examined and the fraud discovered.
The top had been repainted so that the fresh solder would not show and the ratchet was missing.

The case was reported to the police and detectives McDonnell and Lally were assigned to the case. They found that the meter had been fixed on Sunday, Feb. 3. The meter is not in the hotel building, but in the cellar of the store next door, and when

the scheme was started some way had to be effected so that the work could be done without attracting any notice. Merritt made without attracting any notice. Merritt made arrangements with one of the employes of the store to come down on that day and let him in. Herbert went in with him, having his tools, and the employe saw him working at the meter. He was not told anything about what was being done and thought everything was all right, as Herbert had one of the gas company's badges on. A warrant was issued for the men and Herbert was caught before he got wind of the matter. Merritt was not supposed to know anything about the job, but he was initiated last night, when detectives McDoninitiated last night, when detectives McDon-nell and Lally placed him under arrest. Since the discovery the company has begun an investigation to ascertain how

begun an investigation to ascertain how much of a loser it is and how many meters have been tampered. The result is that six tin meters have been substituted for iron meters. Objections have been met with, but it was no use. All that is necessary to fix an iron meter is to take a fine drill and bore a few holes through the diaphragm, which allows the gas to leak through witout being registered. It is not known how much them en made by the scheme, but they evidently had a good business. The number of meters they have fixed will not be known until the investigation is completed. The latter will cost a large sum of money in addition to the amount already lost.

cost a large sum of money in addition to the amount already lost.

Merritt is about forty-five years old and he has been running the hotel since last fall. His wife runs a boarding house in another part of the city, and she bears an excellent reputation. He has been away from the city for a long time.

Herbert is about thirty-five years old and he was formerly in the employ of the old. he was formerly in the employ of the old natural gas company. When the gas com-panies consolidated he was thrown out of employment. He has a thorough knowl-edge of all kinds of meters, as he used to work in the shop where they were manufactured. He also had a fine kit of tools and could work very fast. The police be-lieve that it was their intention to do a wholesale business by soliciting trade where-ever they could and offering to keep the meter back for so much a month. The scheme is a new one in this part of the country, but it has been worked before in the East and with success.

Escape of Nine Murderers. SEATTLE, Wash., March 17.—Nine murderers held up the county jailer here tonight and escaped. They were led by the notorious Tom Blanck, who killed two men last year. One of the murderers, Murphy, afterwards went to police headquarters and

Taylor Did Not Appear. TAMPA, Fla., March 17.—Taylor, the absconding South Dakota treasurer, whom it was said would arrive here to-night, has Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

## al Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE TELEPHONE FIELD

WAR LIKELY BETWEEN THE WEST-ERN UNION AND BELL COMPANIES.

A Battle for Supremacy Caused by the Telephone Company Violating the Spirit of a Contract.

Chicago Tribune. Unless all indications are misleading the United States in less than two years may be the scene of a battle for supremacy in the telephone field between two of the greatest vested interests in the world. There have long been rumors that the Western Union Telegraph Company was so much dissatisfied with what it claimed to be a violation of the spirit of the contract existing between it and the Bell Telephone Company that it proposed to enter into the telephone field itself. All the information that is obtainable points to the conclusion that the great telegraph company has about reached a determination to meet the Bell company on its own ground when that con-

The key of the situation with respect to this move is to be found in the fact that the contract in quesion expires in 1897. It has been generally supposed it had a much longer time to run. When it was entered into years ago its intent was to divide the electrical business of the country so far as the transmission of sound and signals was concerned. The Western Union, shortly after the telephone was perfected into something more than a toy, inaugurated a telephone system of its own under the Gray patents. It was speedly found by the Bell company that the Western Unions rivalry was dangerous and, on the other hand, the Western Union was made to believe that a working agreement with its principal opponent would be advantageous. Negotiations for a contract were ac-cordingly entered into between the two companies, under which the Western Union undertook to retire from the telephone field during the lifetime of the agreement. It was made a beneficiary of the telephone iness to the extent of receiving a certain sum for each instrument per year. The Bell company, on its part, agreed to carry on a business which should in no way compete with the business of the telegraph

SPIRIT OF CONTRACT BROKEN. During the first few years the agreement worked to the satisfaction of both sides. Later on, however, the Bell company entered upon operations which were declared to constitute a violation of the spirit of the contract. It began building long-distance wires to be used for telephoning. It went beyond this and equipped the wires with Morse instruments and leased them to brokers in competition with the leased wire Union, but the Bell company took refuge behind the corporation known as the Amer-ican Telegraph and Telephone Company, which carries on the long-distance telephone and the telegraph business mentioned. Although it was well known that company was of Bell creation the Bell claimed it was an independent corporation. The alleged irregular Morse telegraph service, it is said, was being carried on by an outside corporation, and if the letter and intent of the agreement with the Western Union the agreement with the Western Union was being rudely disturbed the fault lay with the wicked partner, the American Telegraph and Telephone Company afore-

sald. The Bell company has gone on building its long-distance wires equipped with Morse instruments as a collateral feature until has created a service of many thousand miles thoroughly systematized and so well managed as to constitute an indirect competition with the Western Union. Not a step

in this policy of aggression has escaped the Western Union people.

It has always had a large number of men in the field under the control of its construction department. In the last two years its construction gangs have been increased and the company has strung an enormous number of copper wires. It has not only pulled down wires which were in good order and replaced them by heavy copper conductors, but it has, moreover, erected these expensive lines largely in advance of the company's needs. The result of this work is the Western Union has a system of metallic copper circuits much greater than that of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company. At the end of these circuits sounders are ticking to-day. It would be an sounders are ticking to-day. It would be an operation involving only a few months to rip out all the Morse instruments and in their places connect telephones.

The Supreme Court decision in the Bate-Sulzburger case last week is admitted by the best informed electrical men to have completely destroyed the more valuable telephone patents. It is asserted by men who ought to know, and who probably do, that the Bell's hold upon the telephone system of the country, so far as the Patent Office is concerned, has been shaken loose forever. The main ratents have here last a still it is possible for the Western Union to secure

possible for the Western Union to secure the best telephone instruments avalance at simply the cost of manufacture. Its electricians and inventors could easily construct the minor features of a telephone service if any were needed. WILL CAUSE A GREAT WAR. If the Western Union enters the field at the expiration of its contract with the Bell Telephone Company, which, as said, is less than two years hence, it will begin operaprecipitate a great war. This will be due to the vast difference between the management and the financial organization of the conducted by the American Bell Telephone

wheels. The whole country is allotted to a subordinate company of the American Bell. In each district controlled by these subordinate companies there are innumerable little companies. The controlling interest in all of them is held by the American Bell.

It is alleged that great numbers of the companies within the American Bell Telephone Company are stocked and bonded so heavily as to make it practically impossible. phone Company are stocked and bonded so heavily as to make it practically impossible for the Bell company to reduce its toll rates generally and meet the fixed charges which everywhere stick to its organization. It costs to operate a telephone much less than a subscriber pays. In Chicago, for instance, a telephone costs the local company a little over \$1 a year. These figures may be an exaggeration, but they are furnished by telephone men. While there is apparently a wide margin between the cost of operation and the average charge paid by subscribers, and the profits would seem to be immense, it is said the closest management is necessary in order to pay the vast load of interest charges and dividends which the security holders have learned to expect, and without which the stocks of the comand without which the stocks of the com-pany would be greatly affected in the mar-All over the country rivals to the Bell are springing up. The Harr son Telephone Company, of this city, has invaded its territory in many places. The Bell has cut under the Harrison charges in some instances two or three times. It is said in a fight with rivals of this kind it might win by whipping them in detail, provided the process did not have to be indefinitely prolonged.

The Western Union's financial organization is wholly different. The company is one of the best managed corporations in the world. It has only two accounts on its books—receipts and expenditures. At the present time the rivalry to the Western Union is comprised in the Postal Telegraph Company and the Long Distance Telephone Company. It is admitted to be as sharp a competition as any the telegraph company ever experienced. Always slow to make radical moves the Western Union has not deviated in any way from its long-settled policy of preparing for what is to come, so that with immense capital and a system tried by years of experience, when it enters the telephone field there will be a struggle the end of which no one can foresee.

It is not known in what section of the country the Western Union w'll begin its telephone operations, but it may be taken for granted that when it does so it will create a service which will include long-distance wires and systems in cities. It is asserted by the best informed that the Western Union could meet any rate the Bell could make and that it is the only The Western Union's financial organiza-

concern that can fight the Bell to a finish for control of a field that has yielded im-mense financial harvests and that admit-tedly has more within it.

MISS ANTHONY'S VIEWS. She Explains How Women's Organi-

zations Are Beneficial. It always refreshes me to meet a real person: so I bearded all sorts and conditions of women to have a talk with Miss Anthony while she helped to make the third triennial meeting of the Women's Council a downright

elieve in this council? Of course, I do." replied this nineteenth century Sibyl to my query, "It is the grandest educator that ever was evolved for women."
"How does it affect your special cause of suffrage?"
"You have no business to ask, because you

know well enough; but I suppose you want me to talk for the Washington's readers?"

me to talk for the Washington's readers?"

"Precisely."

"Well, my dear, there are twenty organizations represented at this council, and I feel as if I were the mother of all. I sit and actually see them grow before my very eyes. The different religious seets learn to tolerate and respect each other. Protestants admit the honesty of Catholics, and both welcome the Jewish women's League. Yes, we've had the Hebrews with us for the first time, and nobly have they borne themselves. Not only have we broken, down religious intolerance, but race intolerance as well. We have received the Colored Woman's League with open arms, and I thank God for the broadening influence of association." ence of association."

"Women are narrow-minded because they are too often narrow-lived. You can't expect the creature that is bounded by four walls to see the glory of the universe and admit the virtues of unknown peoples."

"Certainly not, and there's where our critics make a fatal mistake. They insist that contact with humanity will destroy womanliness. They don't know what they are talking about." ence of association.

are talking about "Very few do. If people limited their re-marks to their knowledge conversation would cease." "Now I don't say that; but it's true in the main. To return to your question. All these twenty organizations realize as never before that to attain their ends they must be able to speak with authority to legislators. They realize that authority comes only with power, and that the only power recognized by lawmakers is the ballot. Therefore, however these organizations may differ in other respects, they unite on suffrage, believing it to be the factor needed to accomplish their special purposes. The workingwomen of the Public Printing Office have forced conviction on many. With the adjournment of Congress many employes of this office will be discharged. The majority, if not all of those to receive their enges, will be women. Why? The officers do not hesitate to admit that employment must be reserved for men. 'We must look out for the voters,' they exclaim with brutal frankness. Having this object lesson thrust upon them, women become converts to suffrage who never before appreciated its advantage."

"Bather a low view to take of what "Now I don't say that; but it's true in the

vantage."
"Rather & low view to take of what should be considered as a principle, isn't "Yes, but we must accept the world as we find it and do the best we can with it."

attained by the possession of suffrage and the principles and duties involved, they can be made to clamor for it as a means of self-defense. You can't expect women to be better than the men they've made. How many men regard suffrage from an exalted standpoint?"

"Don't let us scan too closely the motives of women. It is enough that they are growing upward, not downward-forward, not backward. The primal underlying principle of human existence is the right of every human being to have his opinion

"Whether it be good or bad? Then it must be the first business of a government founded on universal suffrage to make everybody intelligent, or republics will go to the dogs."

"Of course: and you'll not pull this coun-"Of course; and you'll not pull this country out of the slough until women know enough, first, to want to vote, and secondly, to vote intelligently. Thus men will be taught their duties as citizens. Is this revolutionary doctrine?"

"Not to me, but, alas! it is to many who shook hands with you at Mrs. McLean's last week."

shook hands with you at Mrs. McLean's last week."

"Well, you know I'm an optimist, and I've seen such progress lately that I have faith enough to believe—."

"That 'while the lamp holds out to burn the vilest sinner may return? Then there's hope for the District of Columbia, where nobody votes; where there is not one atom of civic pride; where people are so ignorant as to actually fight against a contagious disease hospital; where the laws are so unjust to women as to put a premium on

just to women as to put a premium on "What do you mean by that last state-Plainly this: As any husband of any workingwoman may claim her earnings, marriage is at a discount among the humble. Our colored population numbers 85,000, the largest of any city in the world. Colored women are almost invariably bread-winners. women are almost invariably bread-winners. A prominent negro told me recently that the women of his race were averse to matrimony for the reason I have given. Outside of wedlock they can control their purses and their children. Once married, they are slaves. Isn't that a nice state of things? I hear people railing against the immorality of negroes. I should like to be shown where Congress has lifted its finger to help them to be moral. Neither by industrial schools, nor by just laws toward women have national legislators made the District of Columbia a reputable part of the Union." 

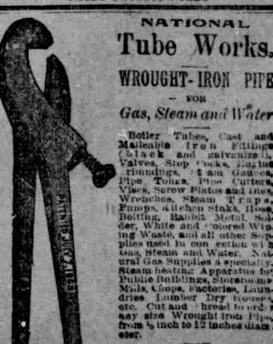
sity of suffrage."

The Myth of the Cigarette. Philadelphia Record. When in either the novel or the play the adventuress wishes to show beyond all doubt that she is real wicked, or the heroine yearns to be real naughty, they smoke cigarettes. Of course, the audience is shocked by the audacity of the thing—that is, the unsophisticated part of the audience. To the man of the world, however, the "wicked" cigarette is simply a nonsensical-"wicked" cigarette is simply a housensoratity; and young girls who are consumed with a secret longing to emulate their cigarette smoking sisters should do so not with any deluded notion of romance, but simply with the same cold-blooded question of taste with which they would take to smoking a cob

pipe, like some old women, or to chewing navy plug. SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 17.—Lack Kerry left Sioux City for Ireland to-day in response to a cablegram informing him that he had fallen heir to an estate in county Kerry and 650,000 in the bank. Kerry has been a professional gambler in Sloux City, Omaha, Denver and Deadwood for the last

Movements of Steamers. QUEENSTOWN, March 18,-Arrived; Aurania, from New York. NEW YORK, March 17.-Arrived: La Gascogne, from Havre.

HAVRE, March 17.—Arrived: La Bretagne, from New York. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder



Gas, Steam and Water Botler Tubes, Cast and Maileable fron Fillings (black and mivanize), Valves, Stop Focks, Engine rimmings, it am Gauces, Pipe Toncs, Pine Curters, Vises, Serew Plates and ines, Wrenches, Steam Traps, Pumps, elichen Sinks, Hose, Boiting, Rabbit Metal, Solder, White and Folored Wining Waste, and all other Sepplies used in con ection win thus, Steam and Water. Natural Gas Supplies a specially, Steam heating Apparatus for Public Buildings, Storename Mails, thops, buctories, Laundries Limber Dry morses, etc. Cut and hread to order asy size Wroughi from Physical Physical Physics of the Cut and thread to order and size Wroughi from Physics of the Cut and thread to order and size Wroughi from Physics of the Cut and thread to order and size Wroughi from Physics of the Cut and thread to order and size Wroughi from Physics of the Cut and thread to order and the physics of the Cut and thread to order and the physics of the Cut and thread to order and the physics of the Cut and thread to order and the physics of the Cut and thread to order and the physics of the Cut and thread to order and the physics of the Cut and thread to order and the physics of the Cut and thread to order and the physics of the Cut and thread to order and the physics of the Cut and thread to order and the physics of the Cut and the Cu

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